TION IN A BOSTON HOSPITAL. The Operation, Which Was for an Aliment of Long Standing, Entirely Successful, His Friends Say, and He Will Be Out in a Few

Yeeks He Came From Paris a Month Ago. Augustus St. Gaudens, the famous sculptor, ill in the Massachusetts General Hospital in ston. He has been there for about a month, having come from Paris in July to have an operation performed. Mr. St. Gaudens left this country about a year and a half ago to devote his time almost exclusively to the work of making the great equestrian statue of Gen. Sherman, the commission for which he received several years ago. The statue is now practically nished, and the model of it is on view in the Paris Exposition. While in this country there ere so many demands on the sculptor's time that he found he could not work on the statue as he wished, so he transferred the scene of is labor on the memorial to his Paris studio, where he was not subjected to so many interruntions. During his absence his quaint studio West Thirty-sixth street has been occupied y Sculptor Niehaus.

Mrs. St. Gaudens preceded her husband to this country by several weeks and made all to this country by several weeks and made all to this country by several weeks and made all the arrangements for his reception at the Massachusetts Hospital. The ailment from which he suffered was of long standing and the operation was only decided upon as a last resort. When Mr. 8t. Gaudens sailed from Paris he was accompanied by a French physician, who took care of him during the voyage. He landed on New York and was immediately taken to liceton. The operation was performed soon after he entered the hospital and his friends in this city say it was entirely successful. It is also said that he expects to leave the hospital in a few weeks for his country home, which is near Windsor, Vt. The fact that he is ill in this country is not generally known, not even in the artistic world, where it is generally believed that Mr. 8t. Gaudens is still in Paris. At 52 St. Gaudens stands near the head of his profession and there are few sculptors in the world for whose professional services there are ession and there are lew sempers here are many demands. He was born in Dublin came to this country when he was a service there are many demands. He was born in Dublin came to this country when he was a second to the country when he was a frenchand his mother was Irish. Young St. dens began to study art in Cooper Union in he was 13 years old. Six years later his er sent him abroad to perfect himself in eccuting. But the youth wanted to be trist in a larger sense, so he entered the er of Jouffray and surprised that master he tremendous energy he put into his work, in the France-Prussian War began he went ome and opened a studio, supporting himby cameo cutting. While there he made Hiawatha, which attracted wide attention he artistic world. His next famous work the bust of William M. Evarts, who was a dier of the Geneva Arbitration Commission. professional services there are member of the Geneva Arbitration Commission.
After that the young artist's success was pronounced and he got more commissions than he could execute in spite of the fact that he was always a very hard worker, spending his nights as well as days in the studio. Two of his best-known works are the statue of Lincoln in Chicago, and the statue of Farragut in Madison Square.

ALEXANDER AND DORA, Being the Romance of the Hebrew Actor and the Stagedriver's Daughter.

Alexander Cohen, an actor who has played romantic parts in Hebrew drama at the Thalia, in the Bowery, was a prisoner yesterday in the Essex Market police court charged with abducting Dora Sharkowitz, daughter of a Long Branch stagedriver. Cohen contemplates playing heavy parts with the Kate Clarton Com-

Dora Sharkowitz, who is a pretty girl, at tracted attention at Long Branch by riding on the stage with her father and letting her long black hair trail in the breeze. Cohen went to long Branch about six weeks ago. He was soon seen sitting on the stage every day alongside the stagedriver's daughter. After a brief side the stagedriver's daughter. After a brief acquaintance the girl and the actor disappeared Sharkowitz came to New York in search of them and found them on Thursday night. They were arrested by Detectives Cohen and Peters of the Eldridge street station. When they were arraigned yesterday the girl declared that she was over 18 years old and legally entitled to accept the attentions of a man of her choice.

When questioned by Magistrate Deuel, Cohen brushed his long hair with his hands and said: "It was a case of love at first sight, Judge. It was a comance of the most realistic kind and I played me part with a zest born of experience."

"I haf a lawyer midt vitness plendy," shouled Sharkowitz. "Tou be a girl alretty. You be not is years old."

"Eather, you know that I am over 18 years

"I hat a lawyer midt vitnese plendy," shouted Sharkewitz. "You be a girl alretty. You be not its years oldt."

"Father, you know that I am over its years old," the girl answered.

"Who's der fadder, me or you," shouted Sharkewitz. "I know ven you vas porn bedder dan you do. I swear ten tousand oaths dat you be nod yed its years oldt."

Cohen was held for examination and the girl was sent to the House of Detention. As he was being led into the prison the actor threw a kiss to the girl and said:

belig led into the present to the girl and said:

"Re of good cheer, Dora. This is one of the vicissitudes of life. The course of true love payer did run smooth. My thoughts will be of you as I sit in my prison cell." of you as I sit in my prison cell."
"I will think of you, Alexander," she answered
"Adleu! Adleu!"

TRAIN WRECKED BY A WASH-OUT.

Engineer and Fireman Lest in an Accident on the Wheeling & Lake Erie Line.

COSHOCTON, Ohio. Aug. 24.—A wreck that oc-Lake Erie Railroad, in the eastern part of the town, resulted in the deaths of the engineer and fireman of a fast freight train and the demolishing of the locomotive and seven or eight cars. The heavy rain of last night washed out the bank of the road, and into this plunged a fast freight, southward bound. It was about 2 o'clock when persons living near by heard the crash of the falling locomotive and cars. A hurried call for help brought a crowd to

the scene. On either side of the road for twenty

The dead engineer was named Doyle. The fireman was Frank Volzer of Canton. It was said that this was the fireman's first trip over this division of the line. will take a day or more before the road

SULLIVAN'S COIN COLLECTION.

Tempted Martin Doolan, Who Was Much Disgusted When He Found Out Its Value. John G. Sullivan, a saloon keeper at 249 East Arty-ninth street, has managed to make a collection of coins one of the drawing features of his place. He has remarked frequently, in accents low, but striking: "I sneered at the ellow who offered me \$1,200 for them."

Martin Doelan, alias "Bill Spinks," noted he value that Sullivan put on the coins and to possess them. He took two friends confidence and, early yesterday morn-tiped with a stepladder, they went to con. Doolan wriggled through the and handed out to his confederates the and cicars. Then a policeman sight, and the two men ran away, takladder with them.

dder with them.
Is brother Dennis, who opens the unid Doclan in a little hallway of the lending to be asleep. He was arrested, terday no one except Sullivan had seen then of coins. They were shown to be Meade, and the prisoner, Doclan, time time. They consisted of a lead at a plugged Canadian quarter, a it dime and a disfigured three-cent boolan was much disgusted. He was rial

WOODFORD SUCCEEDS STRONG.

elected President of the Commercial and Industrial League. x-Mayor Strong, owing to his duties in the ebublican National Committee, has resigned WPresident of the New York State Commercal and Industrial League, but will be one of the Vice-Presidents. At a meeting of the Ex-eative Committee of the league, held on Wednesday, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford. ex-lineter to Spain, was elected to succeed Col. Stong and the General has telegrached his access, particularly in its noonday commercial travellers' meetings.

New Fire Engine House for The Bronx. Plans were filed with the Building DepartMONOPOLIST WANTS THE CONTRACT. Why William R. King Can't Put a New Roof

on the Twelfth Regiment Armory. The Army Board held a meeting yesterday in the Mayor's office at which it was discovered that in awarding the contract recently for a new roof for the Twelfth Regiment Armory the board had unwittingly fostered a monopoly by having it specified that the kind of cement used should be similar to that used in repair ing the Ninth and Twenty-second Regiment armories. The work in both armories was to learn; likewise that the learning of the credudone by A. S. Hall, who controls the kind of cement used. The contract for the new roof for the Twelfth Regiment armory was awarded to William R. King for \$6,950 and the latter reported yesterday that Hall had refused to

GAMBLING AT ATLANTIC CITY.

rests-Local Police Ignored. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 24 .- The Citizens Reform Committee caused warrants to be issued against three alleged gambling houses and brought into court to-day two proprietors the third having suddenly disappeared.

William Muhlrad, proprietor of the Locheil, on South Delaware avenue, was the first to be taken into custody. The officers found a poker game going and arrested besides the

poker game going and arrested besides the proprietor ten players. Muhlrad was arraigned before Recorder Stephany, waived a hearing and was held in \$500 bail. The players were held under \$100 bail each as witnesses.

Harry E. Sweeting, proprietor of the Johnson Hotel, is charged with permitting gambling in his hotel 1920, Atlantic avenue. A warrant is out for the arrest of Oscar A. Campbell, who is accused of conducting a poker game in the Johnson Hotel.

The third warrant was for the arrest of Harry Williams, who is alleged to have conducted a poolroom at South Atlantic City. The warrant was placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Ashley to be served, but when that officer arrived and attempted to take possession of the premises Williams had disappeared. The house had been stripped of all the furniture and was empty. and was empty.

In all these arrests the local police force was ignored, county officers being employed to make the arrests.

PARDONED BY THE GOVERNOR. Mrs. Fischer Intercedes Successfully for Her Convict Son.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 24 .- Carl Fischer, aged 25, who was serving a seventeen-year sentence for robbery nd assault, was released from Sing Sing prison on Thursday on a pardon issued by Gov. Roosevelt. Fischer was received at the prison on May 4, 1892, having been sent from Richmond county. He had been associated with a gang of youngsters who were committing robberies in that section, and when captured he had a desperate struggle with a

captured he had a desperate struggle with a policeman, gouging out the officer's left eye. His pardon was secured through the intercession of his mother.

Mrs Fischer came to this country from Germany a year ago. She did not know her son was in prison when she arrived. She had received letters from him, but thought that he was a resident of the village of Sing Sing. Herletters were always addressed. "Carl Fischer, 200 Hunter street, Sing Sing." which is the street number of the institution. She came to this country to bring him the news of an inheritance of \$17,000 which had been bequeathed him in Germany and to bring her boy back to the old country to enjoy his fortune. She saw Gov. Roosevelt and told him that if he would let her son out she would take him to Germany and that he would rever come to this country again. The Governor thought Fischer had been sufficiently punished and pardoned him.

TOPSY STOLE A TEAM. She Took & White Man Out to Ride Behind

Fast Horse. SOMERVILLE, N. J., Aug. 24.-Ida Lane, an incorrigible colored girl better known as "the Topsy of New Germantown," stole Assemblyman George F. Martin's fast horse and rubbertired buggy on Monday night and she is now

in jail. The girl, who is only 16 years old, has a long list of stolen horses charged against her out New Germantown way. The girl is called "Topsy" because she has no name. Peter Lane, a farmer, took her as a waif. As the girl grew up she took his name, but she so disgraced it that Lane forbade her using it and she is on the census records as "Peter Lane's Black Girl"

Girl."

Three weeks ago she stole a horse from the stable of Dr. E. Park to give John Bonnell, a young farmer, a ride. She was caught in time ton with the stolen rig after Bonnell had deserted her. She swore that Bonnell had stolen the rig and abducted her from her master's home. Bonnell was subsequently arrested and is now serving a term of five years in State prison. After stealing Assemblyman Martin's rig she tied it to a fence by the roadside. When accused of the crime she made a confession and gave an accurate description of a fession and gave an accurate description of a white man who, she says, was her comeanion on the night of the robbery. The authorities are now looking for the white man.

MOSES PIERCE'S WILL.

His Daughters Get a Life Interest-To Go Ultimately to Public Institutions, NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 24.-The will of Moses

the scene. On either side of the road for twenty to thirty feet the rain had eaten out the earth to the depth of forty feet.

Gondola cars loaded with scrap iron and one box car containing a shipment of shoes were piled up on the locomotive, which had ploughed its way into the opposite side of the bank. Underneath this pile of debris were the two men. The wrecking train from Canton was long delayed, owing, it was said, to a wash-out further north on the road. Nothing could be done until it arrived.

Norwich, Conn., Aug. 24.—The will of Moses Pierce, one of the veteran cotton manufacturers of the country, was filed here to-day in the Probate Court. It is thought the estate will amount to half a million dollars. His two daughters, Walters of this city, receive the life use of practically all his property, after which the money is left to various public institutions. A fund of \$10,000 is left in trust to the American Mis-Walters of this city, receive the life use of practically all his property, after which the money is left to various public institutions. A fund of \$100,000 is left in trust to the American Missionary Society of New York to be known as the Edwin Milman Pierce fund, the income to be used for industrial schools and teachers for the common schools among the colored population in the South.

Another trust fund is created of \$100,000 and divided into ten parts, six going to the Manual Training School of the Norwich Free Academy and the four other parts to the Associated Charities of Pawtucket, Central Falls, and Valley Falls, R. I. Securities to the value of \$20,000 are left for the maintenance of the Rock Nook Children's flome in this city, which Mr. Pierce founded twenty years ago

HONEST BLACK MAN ROBINSON. He Causes the Arrest of Dishonest Black Man Henry Brown.

Henry Brown, a negro and an ex-convict, was held for trial yesterday in the Harlem police court for robbing the flat of Santo Diletto, a saloon keeper of 211 East Ninety-seventh street, Brown broke into Diletto's flat on Wednesday night and stole \$75 in cash, two gold watches night and stole \$75 in cash, two gold watches and a chain. As Brown was about to get into the house Henry Robinson, a negro from Astoria, came along. Thinking Brown was up to mischief Robinson stepped into a doorway and watched. When Brown came out Robinson asked him what he had been doing in the house. Brown said: "I'se done gone burglarized de house, and eff you don't say nuffin, heah's \$25."

With that Brown darted down the street. Robinson went to the East 104th street station and told the sergeant that if he kept the \$25 his conscience would smite him. Detectives arrested Brown yesterday at his home, 155 East Ninety-eighth street.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24 - There was little going on in Newport to-night of a social nature. To-night was the time set for the ball to be given by Mrs. Ogden Goelet, but it was postgiven by Mrs. Ogden Goelet, but it was post-poned to Aug 28 on account of illners of the hostess. A luncheon was given to-day by Mr. Lispenard Stewart, and dinners to-night by Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.: Mrs. Edward Parsons, Mrs. It. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. Heber R. Bishop and Mrs. J. F. Pierson. Mrs. James P. Kernochan has announced that she will give a dinner dance on the evening of Sept. 8.

Mr. Woodruff Not to Be Auctioneer. SYRACUSE, Aug. 24.-Although it had been nounced that Lieut.-Gov. Timothy L Woodruff would act as auctioneer to-morrow at the ment yesterday by E. P. Casey of 171 Broadway. Sale of box seats for the State Fair races next week, it has been decided that the task would be engine house to be built at Railroad avenue and the street, to cost \$29,000. Brief Reviews of Important and Interesting

New Publications. In "The Unknown," by Camille Flammarion (Harper & Brothers) this distinguished author reminds us anew that he has a picturesque as well as a scientific mind. In his opening chapters he points out that incredulity and credulity, to both of which people are prone, are both open to certain objections. It seems fair to say that the incredulous are not disposed lous is apt to be amusing rather than important. M. Flammarion touches up the incredulous, those whom new facts or new ideas bewilder and horrify, who take their own horizon for reported yesterday that itall had refused to sell him the cement, but had offered to take the contract off his hands at a loss of \$1,000 to him. Acting Mayor Guggenhelmer said the contract should never have been drawn up the way it was, as it was obvious that it created a monopoly in restricting the contractor to the use of a particular cement. The clerk said Commissioner Kearney had recommended the cement and for that reason he had inserted the provision for its use. A committee was appointed to consult with the Corporation Counsel about having a new contract drawn up so that cement equally as good could be used.

The board approved the authorization by the Sinking Fund Commission of \$60,000 for a new armory for the Second Naval Battalion in Brooklyn and \$200,000 for the First Battery armory. The construction of both will begin at once. the boundary of the whole world. The fishes assembly. When the presentation had been made, the proper person began quietly to recite the usual formula as he registered it upon the roll. Then a middle-aged Academician whose mind was stored-nay, saturated-with traditions drawn from his culture in the classics, rose, and, nobly indignant at the audacity of the inventor, rushed toward the man who represented Edison and seized him by the collar, crying: 'Wretch! we are not to be made dupes of by a ventriloquist!' This member of the Institute was Monsieur Bouillaud. The day was the 11th of March, 1878. The mos curious thing about it was that six months later, on Sept. 30, before a similar assembly, the same man considered himself bound in honor to declare that after a close examina tion he could find nothing in the invention but ventriloquism, and 'that it was impossible the work of human phonation.' The phono-

to admit that mere vile metal could perform graph, according to his idea of it, was nothing but an acoustic illusion." It may be proper to speak of the incredulous as fishes and mollusks, but they have always displayed energy in attacking the inventors. They made Galvani miserable by calling him the frogs' dancing master. The steam railroad was particularly effective in calling out their energies. When railroads were first constructed engineers predicted that they would never ecome practicable; they declared that the wheels of the locomotives would simply whirl round and round without advancing. In the French Chamber of Deputies in 1838 Arago, attacking the new invention, spoke hopelessly of the inertia of matter, the tenacity of metals and the resistance of the air. "The speed of steam engines," he said, "may be greatvery great, but it will not equal what has been predicted. Let us not put faith in mere words. They tell us it will bring an increase of travel. In 1836 the whole amount of money paid for travelling and transportation in France was 2,805,000 francs. If all the projected lines were built, if all transit were by means of railroads and locomotives, this 2,805,000 frances would be reduced to 1,052,000. The country would thus lose about two-thirds of the money now paid for transportation by carriages. Let us mistrust imagination. Imagination is the misleading fairy of our homes." Queer reasoning from such a mind, but there were plenty to support it. Thiers said: "I admit that railroads would furnish some advantages for the transportation of travellers, provided their use was limited to a few short lines, with their terminals in great cities like Paris. But long lines are not wanted." Proudhon said that it was a vulgar and ridiculous notion to assert that railroads would increase the circulation of the first to bring it about. "My Gord," ideas; and the Royal College of Doctors, in Bavaria, declared that railroads would cause the tracks with high board fences, so that the first proposed to lay a cable between Europe and America in 1855. Babinet, one of the greatest French authorities in physics, a member of the Institute, wrote in the Revue des Deux Mondes: "I cannot regard this project as ser-ious: the theory of currents might easily afford irrefutable proof that such a thing is an impossibility, to say nothing of new currents that would be created all along the electric line, and that are very appreciable even in the short cable crossing from Calais to Dover. I repeat here what I have said several times already, that the only way of connecting the Old World with the New is to cross Behring's Strait by some submarine track, unless, indeed, a way should be found through the Faroe Islands Iceland, Greenland and Labrador, Looking back over these opinions, and many others like them, it is no wonder that another Frenchman, Eugène Nus, should have dedicated one of his works in this fashion: "To the memory of all savants, brevetted, patented, crowned with palms, decorated, and buried. who have been opposed to the rotation of the earth, to meteorites, to galvanism, to the circulation of the blood, to vaccination, to waves of light, to lightning rods, to daguerrotypes, to steam power, to propellers, to steamboats, to railroads, to lighting by gas, to magnetism, and all the rest. And to all those now living.

"If we set them up as landmarks, they will show us successive stages in the march of human progress." All this is employed to show the reasonableness of psychical investigation, with which subhave striven to trace out for science its definite, its "positive" way. They tell us we are only to admit what we can see or touch or have heard: we are to receive nothing except on the clear evidence of our senses and are not to endeavor to know what is unknowable. For half a century these have been the rules which have regulated science in the world. But see now, says M. Flammarion, in analyzing that estimony of our senses we find that they can deceive us absolutely. We see the sun, the moon, the stars, it seems to us, move round us. That is all false. We feel that the earth is motionless. That is false, too. We hear harmonious sounds: but the air has only brought us silently undulations that are silent themselves. We admire the effects of light and of the colors that bring vividly before our eyes the splendid scenes of nature; but, in fact there is no light, there are no colors. It is the movement of opaque other striking on our optic nerve which gives us the impression of light and color. We burn our foot in the fire; it is not the foot that pains us, it is in our brain only that the feeling of being burned resides. We speak of heat and cold; there is and other bejootery, all the gifts of unknown neither heat nor cold in the universe, only motion. Thus our senses mislead us as to the author's secrets by telling the reader what sub-

or who shall yet be born, who do the same in

this present day, or shall do the same here-

after." M. Flammarion adds that he agrees

with Albert de Rochas, that these petrified

savants may yet not be without their uses.

reality of objects around us. But belief also must have its limits. We must not be what is called credulous. Another member of the French Institute-a great many French Institute members appear in this book-paid immense prices for autographs of Vereingetorix, of Pythagoras, Archimedes, Cleopatra and Lazarus, which were supplied to him by a conscienceless person. Michel Chasles was the name of the savant so deceived; between the years 1862 and 1869 he bought 27,000 such autographs, paying for them the sum of 140,000 francs. A great number of curious experiences are recited here under the heads of "telepathic communications" and "psychic action." and there are chapters on the subjects of hallucinations, dreams and divination of the future. In his conclusion M. Flammarion says it is certain

distance and without the aid of the senses; there are, he says, psychic currents as well as aerial, electric, and magnetic currents.

pair of manacles with a ball and chain. For these excellent stories by Mr. Bart Mynderse deal with prison life in many of its phases. All the squalor, sordidness and rascality of the criminal character are here brought out in a series of inimitable anecdotes in which a quaint. dry humor has a conspicuous place. Smithers the con man, Shorty the head hallman, Fatty the green goods man and the rest are all interesting chaps and worthy of study. Fatty, in particular, has a fine conception of the morality of his calling. "We green goods men," as he puts it, "are public benefactors. We guard the United States Treasury. What is it that the men want to do with whom we deal? They want to shove the queer, that's what they want, to debase the currency of the realm. Now we take their good money from them and render them harmless, besides teaching them that there is nothing dead easy about the way of the transgressor. Why, if it wasn't for us the Secret Service would have to be doubled up every six months. Respectable? I should say so! Look at the brokers: they give their customers nothing but experience, while we throw in R. E. Morse for good measure." Another interesting chap is Coolson the bigamist, who had been what the head hallman called "a riglar Don Wan" in his day, with a wife in every country town in his State. Had they all formed a syndicate to prosecute he would have had to be a centenarian to get square with the law. smithers the con man took his criminality lightly and almost jocosely and was perhaps somewhat better than his deeds. A boy of the slums, he was uncivilized as an Arab, and was born and bred with the predatory habit. "Catching evil from his companions as a boy, even as he might catch a contagious disease, as a man passed along from one penal institution to another, with slight intervals of liberty, which the only training he had ever had caused him to abuse, he viewed life with an amused, indifferent philosophy, a concrete live and let live, which could only come to one so convinced that he was an irredeemable outcast that the thought of personal reform had not even occurred to him. All his memories, all his associations, all his plans were criminal; a prison was his conception of home, the wasteful and wantor spending of ill-gotten money his ideal of happiness: while a certain loyalty to his pals and a repugnance for what was purely contemptible comprised his morality." Perhaps the saddest instance of the latent depravity n human nature is that shown in the story of little Benny Patterson, a con man from New York. Benny was railroaded for eighteen nonths and he felt anxious about it, as the last time he had left the prison he had sold a fake story to a newspaper, showing up the institution, and he knew that the warden and the deputy and the jailers would be down on him. The welcome he got, as Jake, the hospital steward, described it, was quite equal to his fears 'Set that feller a' breakin' stun', and give him the cooler if he opens his jaw," says the Warden. The Deputy chased him in the bat' room and then out agin. quicker'n a cold day at Coney and then fitted him out with a fly-blown suit a bum had just quitted sleepin' thirty days in. He give him an undivided one-half interest in a cell up on tier A, where no one could starve on account of the richness of the air; it was a Deestrict of Columbia nigger that had the other share. Then he marched him out in the stun lot and for about t'ree weeks little Benny was a-crackin' his back in the sun, receivin' a kick here and a shove there from every screw that came acrost him, and being an object of pity to all beholders." But soon there came an amazing change. Shorty the hall man was to Smithers, "have yer heerd the news? Little Benny is a millionaire ten times over. An the greatest deterioration in the health of the | Uncle has died out in Nevady and left him a public, because such rapid movement would aker of gold, solid right troo to Chiny. This cause brain trouble among travellers and verti- aint no joke, man. I seen it in print meself." go among those who looked at moving trains. And in print it was, sure enough, and with lots obviate the vertico it was proposed to line of circumstantial detail. From that moment things went very well with little Benny. The trains could not be seen. Again, when it was deputy consulted with the doctor and they both a "History of New York State for the Use of agreed that little Benny was too delicate to High Schools and Academies," (C. W. Bardeen break stone. First they put him in the tailor's Syracuse), an excellent piece of work. It sins shop, keeping tally, and then in the pall shop | perhaps, in giving too many mimite details as assistant shipping clerk; and after a week | and the careful division into sections makes was over they had him up in the hospital, where, us fear that it may be turned by machine as Jake described it, he had nothing to do but eat. He had lots of friends. The deputy him- it contains a great deal that every New York self began to throw out hints that he was sick | boy and girl ought to be ashamed not to know. of his job and would like to get the position of and which it would be hopeless to look for in manager for some young gentleman of fortune. As for the men, they were well-nigh unmanageable. "Why," said Jake, "there'd be a regu-lar riot as to which one would be next to little Benny in line; and you jest ought to have seen them a' settin' at the machines, heads up in the and intelligence. air, a figurin' how best they might touch him. It was cur'ous what kind of scheme would come to them for spindin' money. One fellow who could clog wanted him to organize a minstrel comp'ny and go around the world; another, who had been a deckhand, thought it would be fine sport to jest buy a big steamer and sail up and down the Great Lakes; another still. who was born on a farm, said the thing to do was to buy up a ranch, and have dog fights and dances for the neighbors and a perpetocal supply of booze in the barn. These was the innercent ones, mind yer; the old-timers stuck to their grafts to a man. Each one was sure, with a little ready money, he could do the job of his life. The cracksmen wanted to organize a syndicate to loot country banks. The green goods men wanted to send a circular to every man, woman and child in the United States The forgers wanted to buy up the Government officials at Washington, and git hold of some genooine plates. The con men suggisted a grand bunco combinatun, with headquarters in N'York, and varils members of the push as travellin' agents on the road. And the bums, lect the book is concerned. Comte and Littre | why they waylaid little Benny at every turn a-sayin' that the least he could do for the boys when he went out was to give a blow-out on the island in the river, or at the hoboes' headquarters in Ohio, with lamb tongues and pretzels and a keg for each man." The cooks ran up to the hospital throughout the day with the daintiest morsels to tempt the appetite of the prospective millionaire, and the student sent him dispensary whiskey in two-ounce ointment jars; while his mail had to be brought up to him in a clothes basket. "My," continued Jake, "it was a lib'ral eddication jest to help look it over. I should say, on oat', that ivery old maid in the country took a whack at him and so did ivery benevolent society and collidge. And they didn't all want somethin' out of him. needer: leastwise not right away. It was marvellous how many people in all parts of the country suddintly became convinced that little Benny was innercent. Every mail there was notices that sech and sech petitions for his pardon had been sent on to Washington. Finally the end of his term came and little Benny left the prison, "with check clothes loud enough to wake the dead, and a dress-suit case chock full of slippers, smokin' caps, 'broidered wipers,

The dog is an intelligent animal and man's best friend; he deserves better treatment than has been accorded him by Mr. Charles Henry Lane in a book called, "All About Dogs" (John Lane, The Bodley Head). The publisher has done his best in providing attractive type and excellent paper and in procuring a great man; admirable drawings by Mr. R. H. Moore. It was a pardonable mistake, perhaps, to imagine that because a man's reputation as a judge of dogs at bench shows stood high he could therefore write about them. There was room for that one soul can influence another soul at a good modern book on the dog, and Mr. Lane's

admirers." We are unwilling to betray the

sequently happened to little Benny and the

schemes of his admirers-but we can heartily

recommend the book as being far more enter-

taining than, and probably quite as valuable

as, many a solemn scientific volume on penology

work leaves it still unfilled. It adds nothing to the information about dogs contained in older standard works and is written in a curious ungrammatical and incoherent language, which "Four Years, Nine" (Frederick A. Stokes it would be unfair to the dogs to call kennel Company) is the curious title of a green volume English. Mr. Lane begins his talk on setter fancifully decorated with a cover design showthus: "The English Setter .- The elegant family ing prison bars with blue sky and the clouds known by the above title are divided into beyond and a frontispiece bearing a neat symthree branches, called respectively English bolic device formed by the interlocking of a Gordon and Irish; each have their body of supporters and many very beautiful specimens of them are all to be seen at our best shows." The descriptions of these setters are taken "from notes communicated by a wellknown gentleman in the doggy world, to a work on dogs published some seventy-five years since." He very properly urges every one to keep a dog and advises that it be a dog with a pedigree. "Whatever the decision come to by an intending keeper of a dog, if it is to be an inmate of the house, and is one of the smaller breeds, a box or basket should be provided in some place free from draughts, and after sprinkling either a little sawdust impregnated with dis infectant, or the disinfectant itself, put in some straw for a bed, this is better and less likely to harbour insect life, than hay, or any kind of rug, or mat." Mr. Lane recommends plent; of exercise for dogs. "Many people seem to fancy, if a dog is taken into the air in a carriage or other conveyance, that this is sufficient, but it is not so, and the generality of dogs are all the better, for at least two hours' walking exercise every day, during which time they will nearly, or quite, double the distance traversed by their master or mistress, and perhaps get a drink, pick up some grass, or otherwise amuse themselves!" He divides dogs into those used in sport, those used in work and toy dogs Performing dogs, he tells us, "come unde the category of 'utility dogs,' as they assist their owners in gaining a living, and the san may be said of the blind men's dogs, which are a great multitude, and enjoy freedom from taxation, on the ground of their value to their helpless owners." Dogs can no longer be em ployed in England as turnspits or as beasts of burden. Mr. Lane relates: "I have often, when a child, seen them employed in the latter capacity in the West of England, drawing small, usually two-wheeled, carts, with not only the usual market stock and trade utensils, but sometimes the owner, in shape of a burly man or woman seated on the top, and not unfrequently racing along country roads with the owners of similar vehicles, often with two or three dogs to each, harnessed in tandem fashion, the noise and excitement of the cavalcade being very great, and announcing their approachlong before their coming in sight. I am very pleased that both these abuses of dogs have been abolished here, although as beasts of burden they are still extensively employed on the continent of Europe." It is, of course, possible to puzzle out Mr. Lane's meaning it this slip-slop, but it is too much to ask his readers to wade through 400 pages of it. He appends some "anecdotes" purporting to be about dogs, but of which the interest seems

> Mr. Allen S. Wills is, we imagine, the first o rush into the field with a book on China since the present disturbance broke out, "World Crisis in China 1900." (John Murphy Company.) As the book was completed before the fate of the envoys was known and before the allied forces had set out for Pekin, its informatio about events of importance is already out of date. The author, however, has gathered together what he could find about a number of Chinese topics-the war with Japan, the Taeping rebellion and so on and has compiled a bird's-eye view of Chinese history and administration. The book will prove convenient to people who store up newspaper articles for later reference. It has the usual wholly inadequate map.

to consist in their relating in some way to Mr.

Lane himself. Mr. Lane has spent much of

his life among dogs as judge and breeder: it

seems incredible that he has not a single new

good dog story with some point to it to repeat.

It is beginning at the right end in geography and history to teach children first about the place where they live and in which they are chiefly interested. It is a method that has been followed for a long time in Germany and it is gratifying to find the means for such teaching provided for American teachers of intellice. Mr. William Reed Prentice has writt teachers into an instrument of recitation, but general histories. The bringing to life again of local history and legend is a step in the right direction. They have meaning for children and will lead them to study later the broader and more abstract fields of history with pleasure

Under the title "Odd Tales" (M. Wittmark & Sons), Mr. Walter Beverley Crane collects several short stories that had appeared before in magazines. In defiance of superstition their number is thirteen. They are illustrated If Mr. Crane's book seems superfluous to any one he can plead with Mr. Midshipman Easy's nurse that "it is only a little one,"

We have also received: "An African Treasure." J. Maclaren Cobban. (New Amsterdam Book Company.) "Seven Gardens and a Palace." "E. V. B (John Lane, The Bodley Head.)

"Memories and Other Poems." A. L. Bixby. (Published by the author, Lincoln, Neb.) "A Man's Foes. A Strange Tale of a Siege, E. H. Strain. (New Amsterdam Book Company.) "Restraint of Trade." William Hudson Har-(Regan Printing House, Chicago.) per. (Regan Printing House, Chicago.)
"New York State's Prominent and Progressive Men." 2 vols, Compiled by Mitchell C

Harrison. (New York Tribune.) BROTHER AND SISTER BOTH DEAD He Fell and Broke His Neck While Hastening

to Her Deathbed. Mrs. Bridget Brown of 41 Oxford street had been ill for many days. She was a widow and her brother, Philip Corrigan, went to live with her after her husband was killed at a railroad crossing. He sat up part of the night with the sick weman on Thursday and was urged by his sick woman on Thursday and was urged by his nephew and two neighbors to got some rest. Early yesterday morning he awoke and heard the sick woman's son and daughter reciting the litany of the dying and, springing from his bed, he started toward the stuirs. He tripped at the top of the staircase and fell headlong to the bottom, breaking his neck and causing almost instant death. His sick sister died a few min-utes later.

GIDDINGS.-On Friday, Aug. 24, 1900, at his red-dence, 344 State st., Brooklyn, N. Y., Silas M. Notice of funeral hereafter.

QUACKENBUSH .- On Friday, Aug. 24, 1900, at his residence, 3 East 94th st., Rev. Daniel McL. Quackenbush, D. D., in his 82d year. Notice of funeral in Saturday evening and Sunday WOODRUFF.-At Newark, N. J., Aug. 23, 1900

after a lingering illness, Irenaus Prime Woodruff, aged 30 years 11 months. Relatives will meet at his late residence, No. 68 Hillside av., on Saturday, Aug. 25, 1900, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family and members of the Order of A. O. U. W. are invited to attend the funeral services at the Central Presbyterian Church, corner of Clinton and Belmont ava, at 2 50 o'clock P. M. same day.

THE KENSICO CEMETERY.—Private station, Har lem Railroad; 43 minutes ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d st.

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Evening Prayer and Sermon, 8 P. M.
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FRANK EHRET SUING FOR DIVORCE. Charges He Makes Against His Wife, Who Was

Ada Dare, the Actress, Kept Secret. Frank A. Ehret, a son of George Ehret, the rewer, has brought an action in the Supreme Court for an absolute divorce from his wife, Frances M. Ehret, who was formerly an actress under the name of Ada Dare. They were married in Chicago in 1898. She has put in an answer through Howe & Hummel denving the charges against her, which counsel have agreed to keep private. Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James appear for Mr. Ehret. To keep the details of the proceeding secret counsel have agreed that the case shall be tried before a referee and Justice Fitzgerald yesterday appointed Vernon M. Davis to hear the testimony. Mrs. Ehret has been married twice before, both marriages being broken by divorce. Her first husband was Tom Dare, an actor.

"This is a strictly family matter, and one that will not be made public," said Mr. Hummel of the defendant's counsel, when asked about the suit yesterday. "I have filed an answer for my client, Mrs. Ehret, in which she denies that she has been guilty of any wrongdoing. She has twice been a plaintiff in a divorce suit and has twice won. We feel certain that we shall succeed in this suit. I can't talk." to keep private. Dittenhoefer, Gerber &

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To Start a Trades School in Boston. Boston, Aug. 24. - The Massachusetts Charit-

able Mechanics' Association, which has had a large sum of n oney at its disposal for some J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY

See Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA

Jack Sum of honey at its disposal for some time for either charitable or educational purposes, has decided to start a irades school modelled after that at Sixty-seventh street and First avenue. New York. The school will teach at the beginning only the three ordinary trades concerned in building, carpentry, masonry and plumbing.

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